

LABOR CLARION

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A.F.L. Tells How to Banish War and Inaugurate a Finer Future World

The American Federation of Labor last week made public its post-war program—a program assertedly designed to banish war forever, to promote world prosperity and social justice, to perpetuate the Four Freedoms and to safeguard American democracy by post-war measures fair to every citizen.

The detailed and specific report, drafted by the A.F.L. Post-War Committee and approved by a special committee of the Federation's executive council, was released on the eve of a National Post-War Forum held in New York City under A.F.L. auspices with leaders in the Government, industry, agriculture and education participating.

Seek Elimination of Wars

First and foremost, the epochal report declared categorically that "War is the enemy." It said:

"The American Federation of Labor believes that war among the nations waged by modern engines of death and destruction is the supreme enemy of the well-being of the common people of the world. We recognize that our own movement of organized labor—a movement which is the product of the long struggle of workers for economic and social democracy—has no future or promise in a world living under the threat and burden of the war system. We consider that the elimination of war as an instrument of national policy is a condition essential to the perpetuation and the further development of our democratic way of life."

Social Justice An Essential

Lasting peace must rest on social justice accorded equally to all peoples, the report emphasized. The only safety from war, it continued, is through the international organization of peace.

The program for the establishment of lasting peace need not involve the creation of a world government, the report said, but requires the acceptance of definite obligations by the nations of the world to work together under agreed conditions and within limits set by them.

Contained in the report were the following recommendations:

As Preliminary Steps

1. The creation of a United Nations Commission, either to establish a general international organization of nations or to serve temporarily in that capacity.

2. Transformation of the war-time alliances of the United Nations into a provisional organization for peace.

For the permanent administration of international justice, the report urged:

An International Court

1. A Permanent Court of International Justice as the supreme judicial tribunal of the world organization for peace by arbitration and conciliation of economic as well as political disputes.

2. For the safeguarding of human rights, a permanent International Institute to study and report on development of procedures to assure just treatment to all groups and individuals.

Economic and Social Welfare

To provide international economic and social welfare the A.F.L. recommended:

1. Support of the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to help the victims of this war to become self-supporting once more.

2. Enlargement and strengthening of the International Labor Organization.

3. Creation of a Food and Agriculture Administration to deal in education, child welfare, prevention of epidemics, traffic in drugs and traffic for immoral purposes.

4. Establishment of agencies in the field of commerce and industry to deal with stabilization of foreign exchange; communications and transport on land, sea and in the air; international cartels; fiscal policies and foreign investments; access to natural resources and raw materials.

The final portion of the report dealt with domestic action to provide full production and jobs for all in America after the war.

Chamber of Commerce

A Petition
From the California State Federation of Labor

A terrific blow in behalf of unity on the home front and against the disrupters of this unity has been administered by the California State Chamber of Commerce in going on record as being opposed to the "Right of Employment" initiative petition. This action has been expected, and according to reports that have reached the State Federation of Labor, similar action has been taken by other chambers of commerce and like organizations.

View of Responsible Employers

That the responsible employers and managements in the State of California recognize the need of maintaining an unassailable united front is eloquently and inspiringly evidenced by the action taken by the State Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Preston Hotchkis, president of the California State Chamber of Commerce, has been reported to have said: "This action follows an exhaustive discussion of the proposal by the Chamber's board meeting in Los Angeles last Friday."

In the Interest of Unity

"In the interest of national unity," Mr. Hotchkis continued, "the uninterrupted prosecution of the war and the maintenance of our vital production schedules at this time of crisis, and because we feel that the proposed amendment if adopted will cause rather than allay confusion and controversy, we are opposed to the initiative proposal entitled 'Right of Employment'."

We believe that the issue is squarely stated here, as will a very constructive-minded citizen who places the war effort above any and all other interests. It is to be hoped that the rallying of management against this measure may be sufficiently impressive to discourage the present circulators of the petition from proceeding with their dangerous and unity-splitting campaign.

"PARTY LINERS" SLAPPED DOWN

Alex Rose, state secretary of the American Labor party in New York, was re-elected secretary-treasurer of Milinery Workers Union No. 24, by a vote of 4,667 to 184, at a recent election. Communists tried to gain a foothold in the union but "every Communist candidate for office was overwhelmingly defeated," it was said.

State Federation Fights For White-Collar Workers Before Regional Board

Bountiful lip service and pious protestations have been offered in behalf of the millions of white-collar employees throughout this nation. The "forgotten man," the "under-dog" of present civilization, employees who have been left holding the "short end" of the stick—these are only a few of the more moderate claims and defenses made in their behalf. But putting all the considerate, colorful words together does not mean a single thing to the clerical help of this nation.

"Tears" of No Real Value

They are still being ignored. No amount of phraseology will help them one whit. The crocodile tears shed by many employers sympathizing with the plight of office employees can be considered as such, and are wide open to every kind of a doubt.

This much is true and indisputable: these employees can help themselves through organization. Once they break away from identifying their interests with those of their employers and in opposition to those of their fellow workers in overalls, they will have taken the first real, tangible step forward. However, the labor movement is again demonstrating that it is truly the only reliable and effective friend that they have.

Practical Assistance

Right now the California State Federation of Labor is taking up cudgels for the "forgotten" white-collar workers, not through lip service but by representing them before the Tenth Regional War Labor Board in opposition to a proposed wage "bracket" which has been surreptitiously established, and which the Federation charges to be so obsolete and at such fundamental variance with the actual going and stable tested rates that the contemplated wage bracket represents a substantial wage cut.

The Federation was preparing early this week to submit its ideas in a brief, to be supplemented with oral testimony and argument at a hearing before the Regional Board held yesterday (Thursday). Pushing aside unceremoniously the questionable, rigid, statistical application of extremely narrow War Labor Board bracket formulae, the Federation is contending that this case merits the "judgment" approach provided for in the National War Labor Board's instructions to the regional boards.

Attack Old Procedure

An array of arguments prepared by the Federation deals with the bracket procedure that the Tenth Regional War Labor Board has been following, and these arguments are aimed to show that this procedure has been out of line in a number of respects with what is allowed by the National War Labor Board.

The Federation is prepared to carry the fight in behalf of the white-collar workers right up to the National War Labor Board, and that its position has been formulated on the soundest grounds of reasoning gained from experience with and knowledge of procedures followed by the War Labor Board.

In a statement issued this week the Federation emphasizes the situation as follows:

"If the employers, who appear so concerned about the unfortunate predicament in which the clerical employees find themselves, were to back up this 'concern' with some genuine interest, then in the

(Continued on Page Two)

Congressmen Confer on Saving Price Control Act

Ten Representatives headed by Thomas E. Scanlon of Pennsylvania issued an invitation to an "Emergency Conference to Save the Price Control Act," which was to be held in Washington on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. This committee is composed of congressmen who have fought repeated threats to the stabilized war economy. Known originally as the "Fighting Forty," the congressional participants have now grown to 60 and are still growing.

Within the last year the Congressional Committee for the Protection of Consumers has held two conferences in support of the Administration subsidy program, both of which were given enthusiastic support by delegates from white collar, church, labor, veteran, farm and consumer groups, the committee says.

In connection with this subject, labor union members are advised that the Price Control Act expires June 30 unless its renewal is effected and it is a matter in which they should maintain an active interest.

The Labor Policy Committee has recommended to its principals, the A.F.L., the Railroad Labor Organizations, and the C.I.O., that the Act should be extended. The recommendation contained the following points which the Policy Committee felt were necessary for an effective price control program:

1. Extension of the Act for two years after the termination of the War.
2. Appropriation of \$27,000,000 for effective enforcement.
3. Requiring extension of coverage of dollars-and-cents ceilings to make possible enforcement of price ceilings.
4. Continuation of the use of food subsidies.
5. Control of quality by requiring grade labels and quality designations.
6. Control of profiteering by requiring price reductions where profits are known to be excessive.
7. Establishment of safeguards against wholesale evasions of rent control.

Notice regarding the above recommendations has been sent, on behalf of the Labor Policy Committee to all O.P.A. Labor Advisory Committees and is signed by Boris Shiskin (A.F.L.), executive member; J. Raymond Walsh, executive member, and Julius G. Luhrs (Railroad Labor Organizations), executive member.

W.S.A. BARS MEN UNDER 26

The War Shipping Administration has announced that it will no longer recruit or assign to vessels men under 26 unless (1) they are in an active labor force or in training as of April 1, 1944; (2) they hold Selective Service classifications of 4-F or 1-C or are discharged veterans; (3) they hold licenses or certificates as officers, radio operators, or able bodied seamen.

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Return Dispute to Conciliation

The National War Labor Board has vacated an order of the Seventh Regional War Labor Board directing the Cape Girardeau (Mo.) Retail Merchants' Association to bargain with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, and referred the dispute back to the U. S. Conciliation Service.

The board, with labor members dissenting, declined to take any action on the case in line with what is said to be its policy of refusing to accept jurisdiction of labor disputes over the issue of representation where such a dispute does not constitute a threat to the prosecution of the war.

Approximately 150 store clerks employed by various members of the association are claimed to be represented by the union. The association alleges that the union does not represent a majority of the workers and has refused to bargain with it.

The regional board, acting upon the recommendations of a W.L.B. tripartite panel, unanimously directed the employers to bargain with the union.

Fights for White-Collar Workers

(Continued from Page One)

impending fight the Federation would not encounter its main opposition from those very employers.

Test of Sincerity

"Here is an ideal test of whether the many people who have expressed themselves on the condition of the white-collar employees are sincere or not. In the hearings that have been held by the Tenth Regional War Labor Board, it has been the employer representatives who have opposed the establishment of liberal and equitable wage brackets."

It should be of interest to all white-collar employees to know who is really concerned about their position and who is really trying to do something about it. In this action, the Federation and its affiliated unions are not acting selfishly. Whatever results are obtained will be of the same benefit to those who do not belong to a union as to those who do. The least the white-collar wage earners can do is to take enough interest in their status to help others who are trying to help them. There is no other or better way this can be done than by joining a union.

BROADCAST ON RUSSIA

"The Sixteen Republics of the Soviet Union" will be discussed and analyzed over Station KGO in San Francisco on Saturday afternoon, April 22, at 5:15, by Dr. Anna Louise Strong and Bartley C. Crum. This broadcast is the third in a series presented by the American Russian Institute of San Francisco and will deal with issues in connection with present day Russia.

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Robert Watt Is American Labor Delegate to I.L.O.

President Roosevelt last week appointed Robert J. Watt, international representative of the American Federation of Labor, as the American workers' delegate to the conference of the International Labor Organization which opened in Philadelphia yesterday (Thursday). Watt has served as the American workers' delegate to the I.L.O. since 1937 and is a member of its "Governing Body." He is regarded as one of the best posted members of the union movement on world labor affairs.

President William Green, Secretary George Meany and Vice-President Matthew Woll of the A.F.L. were appointed labor advisors to the American delegation at the conference.

Post-War Social Problems

Many important recommendations dealing with post-war social problems, wage controls and international trade agreements are due to come up for consideration at the I.L.O. conference in Philadelphia.

One of the latest resolutions submitted, it was announced at I.L.O. headquarters in Montreal, calls for the appointment of labor commissioners in Axis territories liberated by the Allied Nations for the purpose of restoring normal collective bargaining relationships as soon as possible.

The draft resolution on labor policy in liberated areas calls for immediate liquidation of the German Labor Front and the elimination from posts in the labor and social administration of all persons "who are conspicuously and actively identified with the former totalitarian regimes" in the territories to be occupied by Allied troops.

Favor Labor Commissioners

Under the proposed draft resolution, labor commissioners to be appointed as soon as any portion of Axis territory should become liberated would be responsible for the administration of labor laws and regulations. Subject to military exigencies, the commissioners would have the power to modify existing regulations and promulgate new ones.

Such regulations would cover conditions of employment, wage rates, industrial health and safety, freedom of organization, protection of particular categories of workers, industrial relations, labor disputes, vocational guidance, social insurance, employment and manpower questions, factory and labor inspections and the co-operative movement.

On another page of this issue of the LABOR CLARION appears an article pertaining to the organizational set-up of the I.L.O.

PREPARE TO "HANDLE" STRIKES

Reporting that the Texas State Guard is being trained to "handle riots and the protection of vital industries," the Jewish Labor Committee of New York City comments: "This was interpreted by Houston and Dallas labor circles as a move to break possible peacetime strikes which may be called to maintain wage standards won during the war. Hundreds of Enfield rifles will soon be distributed to guardsmen. This plan has the backing of the anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish so-called 'Christian American Association,' led by Klansmen."

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A.F.L. Witnesses, at Panel Hearing, Blast Wage Formula, Demand Fair Adjustments by W.L.B.

An imposing array of witnesses from dozens of unions and from every part of the country blasted the Little Steel formula as the American Federation of Labor completed its case before a special panel of the War Labor Board for necessary and realistic modifications of present wage ceilings.

The formula is "an iron barrier" which prevents the remedying of injustices in the national wage structure, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, testified.

He displayed charts and figures to prove that not only the 15 per cent Labor Board formula but its "bracket" system of wage adjustments should be "junked."

In the War Industries

Of the 8,600,000 employees in war industry, he continued, only 21 per cent receive a basic hourly wage that permits them to live under normal health and decency standards.

Turning to consumer industries, Woll told the panel that only 7 per cent of the employees in this category received decent hourly wages. He also maintained that employers were able to pay higher wages than at present because billions of dollars had been saved in war contracts as a result of increased productivity of workers. At the same time, he argued, profits of corporations were at an all-time peak. He displayed a chart to prove that net profits of corporations after taxes in 1943 were 8.2 billions, compared with 7.3 billions in 1942.

Teamsters' Representative

David Kaplan, research chief of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, declared that it was just as important for the Labor Board to have restored to it the authority to make changes in wage rates to remedy inequalities as to have the present authority to remedy maladjustments up to the 15 per cent permitted under the Little Steel formula.

John J. Mara, president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, charged undue delay in making decisions, and told of shoe workers in a Wisconsin plant who received an increase of 5 cents an hour from their employer, only to have the Chicago regional labor board cut it to 1 cent, "for reasons undisclosed." When the union protested, Mara added, it was advised by the regional board to file another case alleging "sectional inequalities." "That was a year ago and no action has been taken on this case yet," he said.

"Bracket System" Example

George Q. Lynch, president of the Patternmakers' League (A.F.L.), said that in a wage dispute involving pattern makers employed by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company the Labor Board had shut out his union in "star chamber" proceedings from participating in hearings. By lumping together skilled pattern makers, apprentices and others, said Lynch, the Labor Board arrived at "bracket" rates for skilled workers' pay which were "unrealistic."

Henry A. Schrader, of the International Association of Machinists, asserted that in many cases the N.W.L.B. was not allowing the Little Steel formula to be put into effect even though workers were en-

titled to the benefit of the 15 per cent wage adjustment.

Edward Kaiser for the International Stove Mounters' Union, declared that the Labor Board allowed wide discrepancies in wage rates as between the South and the North. He said that the maximum wage rate for his craft allowed by the board in the South was 56 cents an hour, compared with 97.5 cents in the North.

A statement submitted on behalf of the International Hod Carriers' Union said that the Little Steel formula was unfair to workers in the low wage ranges because men earning 50 cents an hour were entitled to 7.5 cents an hour more under the formula while those earning \$1.50 an hour received 22.5 cents an hour.

John P. Frey, president of the A.F.L. Metal Trades department, told the panel that the shipyard workers had abandoned an "escalator clause" in their collective bargaining agreement which would have entitled them to a wage increase of 23 to 25 cents an hour to keep pace with living costs.

Other Officials Testify

Others who testified at the panel hearing included John B. Haggerty, president of the International Bookbinders' Union; Lloyd Thrush, president of the Progressive Miners' Union; Fred Umhey, secretary of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Francis J. Gorman, president of the United Textile Workers; Miguel Garriga and Charles Sands, Hotel and Restaurant Workers; Frank P. Berry, Brotherhood of Papermakers; Elmer P. Tiess, St. Louis organizer, and David Sigman, Milwaukee representative.

Conference on Reaffiliation Of Miners with the A.F.L.

A Washington conference between John L. Lewis and an American Federation of Labor committee about the possibility of the United Mine Workers returning to the A.F.L., which they left in 1936, was scheduled for some time this week, according to the New York *Herald-Tribune*.

Chief issue in the conferences, the *Herald-Tribune* said, was Lewis' claim to jurisdiction in the chemical industry.

The news story stated that one of the strongest supporters of the Miners' readmittance into the A.F.L. reputedly would be David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The American Red Cross purchased more than 2,760,000 pocket-sized books last year for free distribution to servicemen.

"Cloture" Is the Weapon To Use on the Poll-Tax Bill

A "cloture" rule is the one weapon that will defeat a filibuster on the pending anti-poll-tax bill. It is the one way to end the debate which the poll-tax senators will try to continue in order to keep the bill from coming to a vote this month.

How is a filibuster possible? It is possible because in the Senate debate is unlimited. In the House of Representatives, a limit can more easily be placed on the length of time a member may speak. This was done when the anti-poll-tax bill was up in the House last May, and where it passed, 265 to 110.

In the Senate, any member can speak as long as he wishes. Furthermore, the decision to vote on a bill is by "unanimous consent." One senator, or a small group of senators, can talk indefinitely for days and weeks, until the end of a session, or until the Senate votes to take up other legislation. The only means the Senate has to prevent such obstruction by a minority is the "cloture" rule.

Unless the cloture motion is approved by two-thirds of the members, it is impossible for the Senate to vote on the poll-tax bill. Hence, any senator who votes against cloture—that is, against closing debate on the bill, within a reasonable time—is really opposing a vote on the bill itself. He is, in effect, voting against the bill—since it cannot possibly pass unless the Senate gets a chance to vote on it.

ADVICE TO MOTORISTS

Motorists were advised this week by the San Francisco District Office of Price Administration to retain tire inspection records safely following the discontinuance after April 20 of period tire inspection for passenger cars. O.P.A. boards will require the presentation of the tire inspection record by all applicants for either tires or gasoline. It was explained that every ration of gasoline which motorists are allotted is posted on the tire inspection record. This form also lists the serial numbers and types of tires on the motorist's car.

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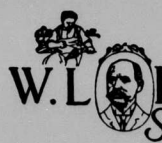
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FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1944

Protest on Labor Draft

Nearly 1200 clergymen of all denominations and from every State joined in an appeal to Congress to reject the Austin-Wadsworth bill, under which workers would be drafted for private profit of bosses.

Their statement was made public by the Free Labor Committee of the Workers' Defense League, of which James G. Patton, president of the progressive Farmers' Union, is honorary chairman.

"Workers would be conscripted to work for private employers under the bill," the religious leaders declared. "The Supreme Court has said that this is slavery."

They assailed the measure as a violation of the "Four Freedoms." They branded it as unnecessary and charged it would break up American homes and give reactionary draft boards an opportunity to smash unions. "Free labor can produce more than forced labor," the statement said.

Speaking of Education

A subject of great import to the future well-being and forward advance of the organized labor movement is that of education of the large number of recruits, and indeed of some older union members, regarding "overtime."

At present, of course, not a great deal can be done toward elimination of extended hours of work, although even now such elimination should not be considered as hopeless, nor overlooked if the proper opportunity presents itself without causing delay in war work.

But the educational feature on the subject need not, and must not, be forgotten or totally abandoned at this time. To many who have within the past few years gained union membership the present conditions seem normal ones, particularly with the "penalty" payment on overtime. They see only the amount of their paycheck and fail to realize the time they have put in to earn the money received.

Neither do they understand, apparently, that the scale under which they are employed, especially that part relating to overtime payment, was prepared for them and placed in effect in many instances years before they ever thought of entering into the industrial field.

Likewise do they appear ignorant of the fact that the money penalty on overtime hours was enacted by the unions to discourage long hours and not to increase the amount in the pay envelope. Basically, also, the intention in establishing a standard work-week in hours was to spread employment—not to centralize it for a few workers at a higher overtime wage. Only in times of unemployment and so-called depression periods is the fact brought home regarding the "spread" of available work.

Gompers said: "So long as there is one unemployed worker seeking employment, the hours of labor are

too long." That thought needs to be impressed now at every opportunity, on the "overtime hogs," lest they become too well "educated" under conditions prevailing at the present time. The health and well-being of all workers depends on the shorter work-day. Proclaim it now, and get a head start for post-war conditions. Make it known that the basic hourly rate is the only standard of wages—and that some of the "old-timers" in the labor movement have, when in a pessimistic mood and observing some of their fellow-workers' actions, advocated the abolishment of penalty overtime, with the thought in mind that those ambitious for overtime should be allowed to work themselves into an early grave. Too, don't permit the 35-hour week for the U.S.A. to become the "forgotten idea" amid all the cooking-up so industriously being done for saving the world.

Big Business Will Move In

Widespread use of mechanical cotton pickers after the war is predicted by government officials dealing with agriculture, according to an article in *Labor*. These officials said manufacturers are seeking release of materials to produce the machines on a large scale.

The International Harvester Company has asked government permission to construct a factory in Memphis for the manufacture of pickers. The company last year constructed twelve large models.

Supporting the proposal, it was stated, is Will Clayton, the country's biggest speculator in cotton, who also has extensive cotton interests and now heads the President's agency in charge of post-war reconversion plans.

He contends mechanical picking is necessary to enable cotton growers to compete in world markets. Of course, the real object is to hold down labor costs.

Machines already in use do with two men the work of nearly a hundred hand pickers, and reduce the cost about 4 cents a pound, officials estimate. The "fly in the ointment," however, is that the machines are not practical on small farms. It is predicted that when they come into widespread use thousands of small growers will be forced out, along with tens of thousands of Southern farm workers.

Big plantation owners who can afford the machines will make a "killing." The Government has guaranteed to maintain cotton prices at not less than 18.27 cents a pound for two years after the shooting stops. That makes growing profitable even with the use of hand labor, but much more so with machines.

Housewives can do their part in keeping price control working, by refusing to pay more than ceiling prices. Market basket prices covering hundreds of groceries and other food items are posted in all stores. In addition, store patrons may obtain special consumer lists of these same official O.P.A. prices from local O.P.A. boards. In this way when shopping lists are made up, the customer will be able to note the ceiling prices too. They can make certain that selling prices are not over the "ceiling."

Among petitions sent to Congress asking for passage of H.R. 7 was a recent one reading: "We, the undersigned children (ages 6 to 15) of Summerfield county, near Monteagle, Tennessee, ask Congress to pass H.R. 7—the anti-poll-tax bill—so that our mothers and fathers can vote to build a more democratic world for us to live in. Our future depends upon what our mothers and fathers can do at the present." Which "strategy" would seem to indicate that Communists or their stooges are at work in Tennessee. What congressman is so hair-brained as to be impressed by the "petition" of children 6 to 15 years of age on any subject? Communists' tactics have been responsible for defeat of worthwhile legislation time and again, and such damphool methods could handicap the work of the sincere advocates of poll-tax repeal.

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War Aircraft Production Again Scores New "High"

Aircraft production in March set an all-time monthly record both in weight and number of planes, C. E. Wilson, chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, announced. For the first time, number of planes turned out in a month exceeded the 9000 mark, with a total of 9118 planes of all types. Also for the first time production topped the 100,000,000-pound mark in terms of airframe weight. The March total of 103,400,000 pounds was more than 9 per cent above February, the previous high.

Wilson congratulated aircraft workers for producing more bombers, more fighters, and more transports in March than in any previous month.

Output per man, Wilson pointed out, is substantially more now than in the beginning of the aircraft production. Improved production rates he attributed to the fact that aircraft companies are becoming more and more familiar with the types of planes they are manufacturing and are getting the benefit of the results of the program of standardization followed for a long period.

It was not anticipated, Wilson said, that the March record would be matched in April, chiefly because of almost total discontinuance in production of certain types of planes. Total airframe weight planned for the April production schedule would, however, be as high as that for March.

One of the limiting production factors in the months ahead is the decision of the military authorities to change aircraft models. Thus the Boeing Aircraft Company, manned by A.F.L. workers, announced that several of its plants would be converted from Flying Fortress production to the new, semi-secret super-Fortress.

Special Session of Legislature

Governor Warren announced last Friday he will call a special session of the California Legislature within sixty days to amend laws governing the teachers' retirement fund and to increase the total of state funds reserved for post-war building.

Commend Paul McNutt's Stand

The management-labor policy committee of the War Manpower Commission adopted a resolution strongly indorsing Chairman Paul V. McNutt's insistence that voluntary methods and civilian control be continued for the solution of manpower problems.

The committee, made up of labor, industry and agricultural representatives, also decided to review the over-all program in an attempt to discover what additional positive steps can be taken to strengthen the program now in operation.

By this means it is hoped that resort to compulsory methods such as national conscription of labor can be avoided.

Some twenty or more years ago James A. Reed, then representing Missouri in the Senate of the United States, gave this classic definition, which to our knowledge has not been greatly improved upon in the meantime: "The demagogue is a political profiteer. To gain office he advocates any doctrine, subscribes to any creed, utters any falsehood. He fawns at the feet of power, and kneels before the idol of the hour. He hangs onto the coattails of the great, hoping thereby to be dragged into favor. In a monarchy he shouts 'the king can do no harm'; in a republic he declares that he favors all a popular president has done, and swears that he will support everything he may ever do. If the League of Nations is popular, he demands ratification without examination or change; if the wind veers he becomes the advocate of reservations. But always and everywhere he is seeking his own selfish ends—he has no regard for the state. If he had lived in the time of Christ, at the trial he would have cried 'Crucify Him!' At the sepulcher he would have wept with the saints."

Viewing the International Labor Organization

THE International Labor Organization, which opened its Twenty-sixth Conference in Philadelphia yesterday (Thursday), is a part of the League of Nations establishment. As is generally known, the latter was born with the Versailles treaty following the last World War. Preceding the conference, the "Governing Body" of the I.L.O. began a two-day session last Monday.

Gompers Was Guiding Spirit

Samuel Gompers, then president of the American Federation of Labor, is generally credited with having played a leading if not the most important part in promoting, and eventually "salvaging," the International Labor Organization from the disaster which overtook the ideals of Woodrow Wilson at the peace conference and thereafter.

Membership Provision

It was provided in the constitution of the International Labor Organization (I.L.O.) that membership of a country in the League of Nations shall carry with it membership in the I.L.O.

The United States is not a member of the League of Nations, but by a joint resolution of Congress approved in 1934 the President was authorized to accept membership for the United States in the International Labor Organization, it being distinctly provided in the resolution that in accepting such membership the United States accepted no other obligation under the covenant of the League of Nations.

Section 1 of the constitution of the International Labor Organization sets forth the purpose as follows:

Purposes Set Forth

"Whereas, The League of Nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice; and

"Whereas, Conditions of labor exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperiled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required; as, for example, by the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labor supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, diseases and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provisions for old age, and protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principles of freedom of association, the organization of vocational and technical education and other measures;

Obstacle to Progress

"Whereas, Also the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries;

"THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES, moved by sentiments of justice and humanity as well as by the desire to secure the permanent peace of the world, agree to the following" (then follows the remainder of the I.L.O. constitution).

Governmental Power

The I.L.O. is inextricably woven with the governments of all its member nations, which to a certain extent is necessary inasmuch as the Government must finally take action on the subjects proposed by the I.L.O., and no nation can be expected to abdicate its power in favor of an outside agency. The procedure under the I.L.O. is long and involved. News reports recently indicate that the I.L.O. will seek to have a voice in the League of Nations councils and government, rather than as at present being permit-

ted to make recommendations only to the League's member nations on labor matters.

The League of Nations, however, while still in existence is to all intents practically ineffective in purpose or operations, and at the end of the present war attempt will doubtless be made to reorganize it or to establish another body having like purpose. That subject is for the nebulous future and has no relation to this article except in so far as the League may be mentioned in reference to the I.L.O. set-up and procedure, which we are here attempting to summarize for the benefit of readers.

The Existing Organization

The permanent body of the International Labor Organization consists of a "General Conference" of representatives of the member nations, and an "International Labor Office," the latter controlled by the "Governing Body" of the International Labor Organization. (Use of the initials "I.L.O." may at times be confusing to the reader, as the "O" may stand for "Organization" or "Office," according to the context.)

Meetings of the "Conference" may be held from time to time, but it is provided they shall be at least once a year. The Conference is composed of four representatives of each member nation, of which two must be Government delegates and one representing each the workers and the employers of the particular nation. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two for each item on the agenda of any meeting.

Labor and Industry Delegates

It is provided that the member nations "undertake to nominate non-Government delegates and advisers chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, where such exist, which are most representative of employers or work people, as the case may be, in their respective countries."

The International Labor Office is under the control of a "Governing Body" of thirty-two—sixteen representing the Governments, eight the workers, and eight the employers.

Of the sixteen persons representing Governments,

Green: Draft Is No Cure For Manpower Problems

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor declared in Chicago last week that, after conferring with government officials and members of Congress concerned over manpower problems, "I am more than ever convinced that experimentation with our manpower processes at this time will only interfere with war production and possibly jeopardize the war effort."

Speaking at the convention of the International Union of Operating Engineers, Green condemned proposals for a National Service Act and ridiculed suggestions for drafting 4-F's into labor battalions as unworkable.

He emphatically declared that organized labor by its own voluntary efforts has done more to prevent strikes, increase war production and solve manpower problems than all government regulations and federal legislation combined.

In the course of his address President Green declared: "The impulse to seek short-cuts toward objectives is natural but dangerous. If we are to adopt the policy that the end justifies the means, we may find that in the process of fighting fascism and nazism we have subjected ourselves to Fascist and Nazi restrictions upon our freedom that we will never be able to shake off. The validity of our victory over totalitarianism will be lost if we can achieve it only by aping totalitarian methods. America must win the fight for freedom by working and fighting as free men and women under a free government—and in no other way."

eight are appointed by the member nations of chief industrial importance and eight by the member nations selected for that purpose by the Government delegates to the Conference, excluding the delegates of the eight members mentioned above. Of the sixteen member nations represented, six shall be non-European states.

Director of Office

A director of the International Labor Office is appointed by the Governing Body. The director selects the office staff, it being provided that so far as efficiency will permit the staff shall be appointed from among different nationalities, and a certain number to be women. Headquarters of the office were established at the seat of the League of Nations, in Geneva, but on the outbreak of the present war were transferred to Montreal. It also is provided that a publication, in English and French, shall be issued from the headquarters dealing with problems of industry and employment.

Returning to the procedure, the constitution of the I.L.O. provides that the agenda for all meetings of any Conference of delegates shall be settled by the Governing Body from suggestions made by representatives of the member nations. Objection to the inclusion of any item on the agenda may be registered by the government of any member nation and then may only be considered through sanction by a two-thirds vote of the delegates. If the Conference decides on consideration other than by a two-thirds vote, the subject may be included in the agenda for the next meeting.

Two Methods of Action

When the Conference has decided on the adoption of proposals with regard to an item on its agenda it may decide whether (a) the proposal shall take the form of a *recommendation* to be submitted to the member nations for consideration with a view to effect being given the proposal by national legislation, or (b) of a *draft international convention* for ratification by the member nations. In either case a majority of two-thirds of the vote cast by the delegates present shall be necessary on the final vote for the adoption of a recommendation or a draft convention by the Conference.

Transmitted to Nations

A copy of the recommendation, or draft convention, as the case may be, of the I.L.O. is then forwarded to the League of Nations secretary, who transmits it to the member nations. Each member nation agrees to present the subject, within one year or at the earliest possible opportunity, to its proper legislative authority for consideration and action.

In the case of a *recommendation* the member nations inform the League secretary of the action taken. In the case of a *draft convention* being approved by a nation's legislative authority the action is also transmitted to the League secretary, and the particular nation must then take proper measures to make effective the provisions of the *draft convention*.

Favorable Conditions Protected

No member nation is required, through the adoption of any recommendation or draft convention coming from the I.L.O., to lessen protection already being afforded its own workers in existing legislation. And any convention ratified and registered with the secretary of the League of Nations is binding only on the member nations making such ratification.

Each member nation agrees to transmit annually a report to the International Labor Office on the measures it has taken to give effect to any convention to which it is a party. There is a provision in the I.L.O. constitution under which an association of workers or employers may make representation to the International Labor Office against a member nation which it is believed has failed to secure proper ob-

(Continued on Next Page)

Review of Constitution And Procedure of I.L.O.

(Continued from Page Five)

servance of a convention to which it is a party; and the Governing Body may then forward the complaint to the nation involved. If no reply is received, or if the reply is unsatisfactory, the Governing Body may publish the representation and the reply, if a reply is received.

May File Complaints

It also is provided that any member nation has the right to file a complaint if it is satisfied another nation, party to a convention, is failing in effective observance thereof. In that event, after certain preliminary procedure, the Governing Body may establish a "Commission of Enquiry" to consider the complaint and report thereon. Details are set forth as to the appointment, powers and mode of procedure of such commission. (So far as we are aware, this provision has never been invoked.) A case might finally go before the Permanent Court of International Justice, the latter body being also provided in the establishment of the League of Nations. An offending nation failing to abide by the final ruling would be subject to such action of an economic character as might be decided upon by the other nations.

In Colonial Possessions

Under the "General" section of the I.L.O. constitution it is provided that member nations "agree to apply conventions which they have ratified . . . to their colonies . . . which are not self-governing (1) except where owing to the local conditions the convention is inapplicable, or (2) subject to such other modifications as may be necessary to adapt the convention to local conditions."

From the above outline of the I.L.O. (which is intended as general only and not specific in all details) the reader will gather that its functions are very limited except in a purely advisory capacity, and that it is completely hedged about by restrictions common to all matters wherein governments are concerned as a participating entity.

Viewing Primary Results

Perhaps if a casting-up were made, it would be found that the American Federation of Labor, or the national labor bodies of some other free nations, accomplishes more within five years than the I.L.O. can attain in a quarter century, in its comparative field, so far as visible benefits to the individual worker are concerned. The I.L.O. was a dream of Gompers only partly come true, due to various circumstances,

and which he doubtless anticipated, but nevertheless persisted in his pursuit of an ideal and hope for a better world.

In judging its attainments consideration should be given to the wide field in which it operates, and its necessary limitations. And besides it would require a detailed study of how far the "draft conventions" of the I.L.O. which have been ratified by the various nations have been made actually effective, and with benefits to the workers in those nations which the average layman could note. Judged by the standards in the United States, which of course have always been high in comparison with the rest of the world, strong doubt will arise; for right at this time there is discussion on protection in the post-war period, through the tariff system, of American workers against the wage and working standards of other countries.

Many factors are involved—vested interests, national sovereignty, a country's own economic welfare at the moment, racial affairs, climatic conditions, diplomats' maneuvering, and human nature.

In a Limited Field

Viewed as pertaining to the immediate present, any great attainments by the I.L.O. need not be anticipated for the individual worker. It is a fine, and not altogether unprofitable, international debating society on labor conditions. It affords to the advanced nations of the world an opportunity to present ideas and plans to leading figures in government, labor and industry who as delegates comprise its membership, and also for the actual planting of seeds which might eventually bear fruit even though it were only five-fold. As an organization for study, for gathering of statistics and for giving advice within its sphere it has its place. And thus confined will meet with little or no objection.

Accomplishments to Date

Since 1919, when the I.L.O. was first organized, and up to 1939, its conferences had adopted 67 "conventions." (The meetings have been suspended since the war began.) There have been 859 ratifications, by the different member nations, of these conventions; conditional ratifications registered number 12; ratifications registered and later lapsed or denounced number 16 (of which 15 are due to the ratification of revised conventions), all making a grand total of 887.

Subjects of Wide Range

Among the subjects treated upon in the sixty-seven "conventions" adopted by the I.L.O. and forwarded for ratification by its member nations, in its twenty-five sessions up to 1939, were the following: Hours of work, unemployment, childbirth, unemployment indemnity (shipwreck), sickness insurance (industry), weekly rest (industry), forced labor, fee-charging employment agencies, old-age insurance, underground work, forty-hour week, holidays with pay, migration for employment, and various other subjects.

Some forty-five or fifty nations have from time to time been identified with the I.L.O. and have ratified various of its "conventions"—some ratifying one and

Labor Group Indorsements For Legislative Offices

Over 140 delegates were in attendance at the meeting called by the "A.F.L. Committee to Aid Labor's Friends," held in the Labor Temple Thursday night of last week. Personnel of the committee was given in our last week's issue. Each union was entitled to be represented by five delegates, the roster being confined to A.F.L. local units only.

Officers Elected

The organization was perfected by the election of the following officers: Chairman, Thomas P. White, Warehousemen No. 860; vice-chairmen, Charles Foeht, Electrical Workers; Thomas A. Rotell, Metal Trades; Ernest Lotti, Chauffeurs; secretary, Wendell J. Phillips, Bakery Wagon Drivers; treasurer, J. Vernon Burke, Web Pressmen.

A vigorous campaign in support of the candidates given indorsement by the meeting was launched, and which is to be carried on in particular among labor organizations. Indorsements made at the meeting were by secret ballot, and the stamp of approval was given the following candidates:

Candidates Indorsed

U. S. SENATOR—Sheridan Downey.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—

Fourth District—Frank R. Havenner.

Fifth District—Richard J. Welch.

ASSEMBLYMEN—

Nineteenth District—Bernard R. Brady.

Twentieth District—Thomas A. Maloney.

Twenty-first District—No indorsement.

Twenty-second District—George D. Collins.

Twenty-third District—William Clifton Berry.

Twenty-fourth District—Edward F. O'Day.

Twenty-fifth District—Gerald P. Haggerty.

Twenty-sixth District—Edward M. Gaffney.

In accord with an announcement made on the subject previous to the meeting, no indorsement was given to any candidate for judicial office, nor was any recommendation made regarding charter amendments being voted at the May election.

NEW "CHEST" INFORMATION SERVICE

With the war creating many new health and welfare problems in San Francisco, and with our large new population unaware of the city's welfare resources, the Community Chest has just opened a new office which will be able to give information on any health, child care or recreation service available in San Francisco. The office is at the Community Chest headquarters, 45 Second street. The telephone is Garfield 8600.

some another. There also have been some withdrawals from membership, these including Germany, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Spain and Rumania.

In addition to the "draft conventions" the I.L.O. has adopted sixty-six "recommendations," but as these are not subject to formal ratification by member nations, no figures are available on what may have been accomplished through that method of action.

"Enlighten the people generally and tyranny and oppressions of body and mind will vanish like spirits at the dawn of day."—Thomas Jefferson.

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Department of Industrial Relations Issues Report on Wartime Relaxation of Laws Affecting Women, Minors

Nearly 4000 applications for permits authorizing relaxation of laws governing the employment of women and children were received by the California Department of Industrial Relations in 1943, it is disclosed in a 32-page report issued by Paul Scharrenberg, director of the department.

The report, which analyzes in detail the operation during the past year of the War Production Act and the Minors' Emergency War Employment Act, reveals that 71.5 per cent of the total of 3992 applications received under both acts requested permits for relaxation of the eight-hour law for women, 16.5 per cent for relaxation of the child labor laws, and 12 per cent for relaxation of orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission.

"Duration" Permits Analyzed

During the year, 2357 "war duration" permits, covering 279,000 female workers, were granted authorizing relaxation of the eight-hour law for women. Of this total, 1869 permits restricted maximum hours to 54 per cent or less; 461 permits authorized maximum work weeks ranging from 54½ to 56 hours; and 27 per cent allowed a work week in excess of 56 hours, with a maximum of 60 hours per week.

In addition to a statement concerning the maximum hours allowed and other conditions, all relaxation permits for women and minors carried the following stipulations: (1) All overtime to be worked voluntarily, (2) compensation to be paid in accordance with applicable regulations and/or collective bargaining agreements.

A very strict policy was adopted with respect to minors' war emergency employment permits. Of the 143 "duration" permits granted, 115 authorized employment of minors after 10 p. m., and 28 permitted work in excess of eight hours per day or forty-eight hours per week. With few exceptions, the "duration" permits covered boys only. Three hundred fifty-two "limited period" permits were granted, principally for work in canneries during the school vacation period. Most of these were of the "maximum hours" type permitting minors to work in excess of eight hours per day or forty-eight hours per week.

Night Work in Factories

Nearly three-quarters of the permits authorizing relaxation of Industrial Welfare Commission orders covered night work in manufacturing industries. All such permits stipulated that adequate transportation, and facilities for obtaining food and a hot drink, must be available. Other permits in this category granted dispensations from weight-lifting, meal-period, hours in offices, homework, and other provisions of Industrial Welfare Commission orders.

Copies of Report Available

In addition to presenting statistical material, Director Scharrenberg's report traces the history of the legislation providing for relaxation of labor laws and describes the procedure in processing applications and in granting relaxation. A limited number of copies are available upon request to the Director of Industrial Relations, State Building, San Francisco 2.

Study War Conditions As Affecting S. F. Restaurants

From Office of Northern California Union Health Committee

San Francisco has always been a place to get good food. For this reason, San Francisco restaurant owners are jealous of the reputation of restaurants here. Also, San Francisco has a very fine Health Department, with its director one who made a nationwide reputation for his study of restaurant sanitation long before he became director.

Unions Take Initiative

San Francisco's union cooks have built the reputation of the city as a good place to eat. The other union men and women who work in the city's eating places have always been equally jealous of this reputation, and all of them since the beginning of the war have shown great concern over the situation which war conditions have created in sanitation. The numerous difficulties of a great and congested area, thousands of new people to be fed, decreasing number of people who can do this work, new and untrained people whose work turnover is rapid—all these and other things have contributed to what all groups agree is a "low" bad point in restaurant sanitation.

Representatives at Luncheon

This week, at the request of San Francisco Cooks' Union No. 44, the Northern California Union Health Committee arranged a luncheon meeting for a thorough discussion of this problem, and serious effort to do something about it.

Union representatives who attended were Ernest Lavino, Joe Belardi, Walter Hurd and William H. Kilpatrick, of the Cooks' Union, which organization for a long time has sought action on this problem.

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and has recently attracted attention with a resolution on this subject. Waitresses No. 48 were represented by Hazel O'Brien, secretary, and Elizabeth Kelly, business agent. Helen Wheeler was spokesman for Miscellaneous Employees No. 110. Bruno J. Mannori and Arthur Dougherty, secretary, represented Bartenders No. 41. William J. McGrath, president, and Milton S. Maxwell, secretary, of Butchers' Union No. 115 were also present.

From Employer Groups

The restaurant owners were represented by J. J. Schlaepfer of the Restaurant Employers' Association, and David Rubenstein, Golden Gate Restaurant Association. The City Department of Public Health was represented by A. B. Crowley, chief food and sanitary inspector, who answered questions and announced the willingness and readiness of the inspection division to be of service.

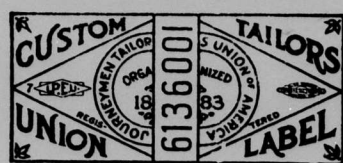
Civic Bodies Evince Interest

The public was represented by, among others, Miss Emily Timlow, S. F. Center, League of Women Voters; Charlotte Sloan, San Francisco Nutrition Council, and Miss Cleo Filsinger, Bay Area Nutrition in Industry.

Commander (M.C.) U. S. Navy Benton V. D. Scott, member of the Joint Army-Navy Vice Control Board, was present and spoke on the subject out of concern for the welfare of service men who eat in thousands in the restaurants of San Francisco.

Mrs. Marianna Packard, executive secretary of the

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Suggest Contract Clauses For Safeguarding Women

Six clauses to safeguard the interest of women workers in union contracts have been recommended as the result of a survey by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. According to the bureau, union women aided in drafting the clauses and will work for their inclusion in contracts. The suggested clauses are as follows:

GENERAL: It is mutually agreed between the company and the union that no discrimination based on sex or marital status shall be practiced or permitted.

WAGES: Wage rates established under this contract shall be set by the job, not by the sex of the worker. Wage rates and job classifications shall be based on job content. The starting rate shall be the same for all inexperienced workers, irrespective of sex.

SENIORITY: Women shall accumulate seniority in the same manner as male employees, and shall have the same rights of promotion or transfer to other departments.

REST PERIODS: In addition to a regularly scheduled lunch period, each employee covered by this agreement shall receive two 10-minute rest periods in each work-day.

LUNCH PERIODS: Every employee shall receive a regularly designated lunch period which shall occur not more than 5 hours from the beginning of the employee's work day. Such lunch period shall be at least 30-minutes. A 30-minute lunch period shall be paid for.

MATERNITY LEAVE: Pregnancy shall not be grounds for dismissal of any employee. Any woman employee who is pregnant shall, upon presentation of a doctor's certificate stating the probable date of her confinement, receive maternity leave of not less than 6 weeks before delivery and 2 months after delivery.

Northern California Union Health Committee, presided at the meeting, and presented a resolution to be transmitted to Dr. J. C. Geiger, Director of Public Health, to the effect that the wish of this group was of course for the enforcement of all ordinances and inspections; that further it called upon the Department of Public Health to conduct a health education program with restaurant employees and employers. It asked that the Department, in working out this education program, work with representatives of the two groups.

The meeting constituted itself a continuing committee to meet early next week with Dr. Geiger and Mr. Crowley to further action on the proposals.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

The union at Sunday's meeting decided against nomination of candidates for convention delegates and alternates this year. The difficulty of obtaining transportation across the country for the four delegates to which No. 21 is entitled, as well as securing accommodations in the convention city during the convention, helped to act as a bar for consideration of an election at this time. A board of ten members was elected to canvass the vote at the general election to be held on Wednesday, May 17, as follows: W. W. Carter, Al Jessup, L. T. Jones, Luke Alvord, George Rankin, A. N. Dwyer, Emma Cooley, William Webster, Leo Hirschberg and William Pries. The pension applications of four members who are retiring from the trade were approved. These retiring members are Louis O'Brien and Emma Toland of the *Examiner* chapel, M. W. Dreyfuss of Reardon & Krebs, and A. L. Rice of the Recorder Printing and Publishing Company.

The victim of a heart attack, Edgar M. Campbell of the *Chronicle* makeup department passed away on Friday morning of last week at 1 o'clock at his home, 2242 Thirty-fifth avenue. A native of Illinois, deceased had been a member of the *Chronicle* chapel for twenty-one years, having become affiliated with San Francisco Typographical Union in 1923. He was 64 years of age. Not in the best of health for some time, his death, however, came as a shock to his fellow workers, as he had completed a shift on Friday night. He seemed in good spirits when he left the office, and had just arrived home when the attack came. Surviving are his wife, Marguerite; two sons, Cole, serving in the Navy, and Edgar M. Campbell Jr., a member of the Marine Corps, and one daughter, Mrs. J. E. Lyons. Services were conducted on Monday, April 17, at 11 a. m., at the Gantner-Felder-Kenny chapel under the auspices of Jewell Lodge 374, F. & A. M., with a large crowd of mourners in attendance. Interment was at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park.

Dennis Stillwell of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel, who has been laid up the past month with an injured hand, received when a saw split his thumb and caused a nasty wound, returned last Friday from a visit of ten days in the San Joaquin Valley. While in Pixley he visited with "Doc" Broxin and wife, publishers of the *Pixley Enterprise*, who wished to be remembered to their many friends here. "Doc" formerly worked out of this city as representative for the Mergenthaler Linotype Company. Dennis said his thumb would perhaps be in shape for a return to work late this week.

Howard Glover of the *Examiner* machine room has a sub employed indefinitely, and is recovering from an operation which he was forced to undergo last Saturday at a local hospital.

Dave O. Gallup, well known on the Pacific Coast, paid headquarters a visit on Monday while renewing acquaintances with his many friends in this city and visiting his nephew, Philip Simpson of 1143 Hampshire street. Retiring at the expiration of his sixth

term as president of Bakersfield Typographical Union, Dave is now located at his mining claim in the Piute Mountains, 75 miles east of that city, and is still going strong and in the best of health, with fifty-six years' continuous membership in the I.T.U. At the time the country entered the first World War, Gallup was secretary of Portland (Multnomah) Union and president of the Northwest Conference, and had represented his union at conventions in St. Louis and Atlanta.

Ira Stuck, foreman of the *Shopping News* composing room, has been a busy man the past two months while arranging for transportation and accommodations in Los Angeles under wartime conditions for a delegation from northern California which will be in attendance at the Southwest Mechanical Conference, which meets in that city tomorrow and Sunday, April 22 and 23. Vice-president of the conference, Mr. Stuck will head a delegation of thirty-seven mechanical executives from northern California who will travel south in a special car. A total of sixty from the north, including Nevada and Oregon, will be in attendance.

R. G. Smith, who deposited a Santa Rosa traveler on November 1 and accepted the superintendency of the James H. Barry Printing Company, has purchased the Dennison Printing Company plant at Stockton, and left last Saturday evening to take over its management.

Howard Eden, secretary of San Mateo Typographical Union, visited headquarters on Tuesday, having just returned from Victoria, B.C., where he had been called because of the death of his stepmother. This was Mr. Eden's first opportunity to visit a ranch he bought in the Northwest some time ago. He is well pleased with his purchase, which consists of thirty-five acres of excellent land overlooking Puget Sound, between Bellingham, Wash., and Friday Harbor, approximately 35 miles east of Victoria.

The April *Journal* announces the death of H. C. ("Shorty") Gebhart in Dayton, Ohio, on January 26, at the age of 49. Deceased was well known throughout the West, having worked in San Francisco a number of times since 1922, and drawing the last traveler here on January 3, 1934.

Francis Apathy, for years a member of the Phillips & Van Orden chapel, drew a traveler last Friday and gave as his destination Sacramento. Formerly chairman at P. & V. O., Francis also ably served a term as secretary of the Chairman's Forum. His daughter's health, which necessitated a change of climate, was the reason given for moving his family from San Mateo, where they had resided for some time.

Ray J. Wamsley of the Hooper Printing Company, after a number of years commuting from the East Bay, is another member to leave the city the past week. He has accepted a position with the Gillick Printing Company in Oakland.

News Chapel Notes — By L. L. Heagney

"Inside the News," submitted by Johnny Dow, formerly attached to the payroll, residing now at Cave Junction, Ore., got the nod from the Name Contest Committee. Printed as it is inside the *News* building, dishing out the inside dope, the committee felt his choice came nearest to actuality, and awarded him the initial prize, a year's subscription—if the sheet lasts that long. Equally valuable prizes the committee awarded to Lou Montarnal for his "The News Letter"; Howard Paul on his "Proof Press Gazette"; and Jack Bengston, "News Gossip Sheet." Committee personnel comprised J. M. Sullivan, Clarence Bossler, L. L. Heagney, with C. W. Abbot an ex-officia member. Streamlined and printed on book paper, Editor Abbott rushed his newly-named tabloid into the mails Saturday, April 15.

Signed by a dozen or more, a round-robin letter was mailed Saturday to Eddie O'Rourke, he having recovered sufficiently from an operation to be taken to his San Leandro home. It's most regrettable that the letter, though intended to be cheerily hilarious, fell short of the Mark Twain standard, so it could be the part of kindness to hint gently to, say George Holland, who is the office Irvin Cobb, to coach his collaborators more thoroughly on wit and humor—or at least teach them Americanese as spoken "South of the Slot."

Once in a while a person is entitled to laugh at the sufferings of others, anyway Ralph Moore did at

I.T.U. Votes for Convention

Reports received this week from the East were to the effect that the membership of the International Typographical Union had given a majority in the recent referendum election for the holding of a convention this year. A former action had suspended the conventions for the duration, but on an initiative petition emanating from Detroit Union and securing the required number of indorsements, the subject was again voted upon early this month. It is understood the majority in favor of the proposal was approximately 2200. Grand Rapids is slated to entertain the convention.

Margaret Cahill, formerly of the Home but now with Stanford University hospital. For a week or so after arriving here, she told Ralph, she noticed peculiar red welts on her skin; these burned and itched dreadfully, especially upon arising and, alarmed, saw a physician, who informed her newcomers gradually grow immune to flea bites.

Back from a year in Portland, where she was caring for her mother, who has finally regained her health, Margaret Bridges plans to stay here and take a typo job unless war work pays better.

The expected occurred—a particularly good opening presented itself in Los Angeles, and Margaret Bengston left for the southern city. It is a day job, exactly what Margaret wanted.

Shopping News Chapel Notes—By G. E. Mitchell Jr.

Harold Olsen, situation holder, now in the Army Air Corps, has returned to this area after an absence for nearly a year. Stationed at the Presidio, Olsen, on his "slide" day from the Army, Saturdays, helps out as M.O. This because of the shortage of necessary help.

Charles Wilson, another chapel member who entered the Army, and who was stationed at Monterey, Santa Anita and other points, has also returned to the bay area. He is in the Quartermaster's Depot at the Presidio.

Howard Smith, machinist, now in the Army Air Corps, was recently reported in England.

Herbert Comer, apprentice, in the Army Engineers Corps, is now in the New Guinea area. His contact here reports "Herb" as completely recovered from the poison ivy attack suffered while on a trek through the jungles, and which hospitalized Herb for a brief time.

Charlie Cantrell's son, Jack, a member of the Coast Guard who has seen much action in the South Pacific, recently left this port of embarkation. Jack expects to be gone approximately one year, and anticipates seeing much action.

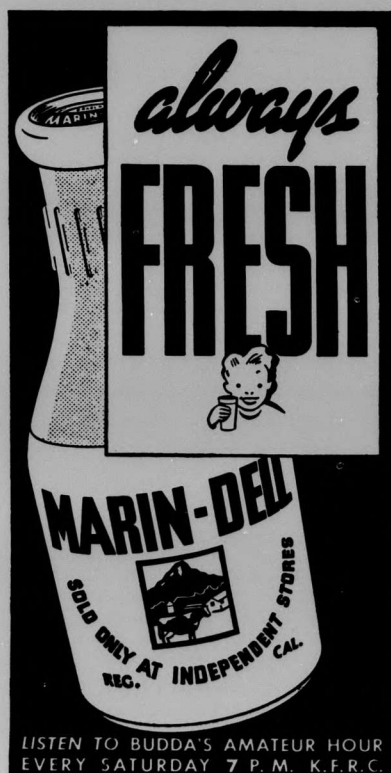
Mike Sebring recently vacated his situation in this chapel to accept a day situation on a daily paper.

Office vacations have been taken, for a week in each instance, by Bill Gooler, Harry Brookmiller, Al Blade, Francis Heuring, Paul Bauer, Earl Fay, Bill Martin and Ernie Jehly. Charlie Cantrell's vacation, scheduled for the week of April 17 to 22, has been reclassified to a token vacation because of the shortage of help.

Cedric E. Damewood, machinist-operator on the *Rocky Mountain News*, Denver, vacationing in this area during the past week, was a chapel visitor. Cedric, like a postman on his holiday, just had to call on friends in printing plants. Anticipating the introduction of mixer machines in his plant, Damewood spent some time studying the different mixers in different plants in this city.

President Baker dropped in last week to say "hello" to chapel members. While here he told of the conciliation meetings in Houston, Tex. As always, even as in San Francisco a couple of years ago, conciliating the newspaper scale, Claude went without sleep for days and nights, and finally broke down the opposition. A threat to strike was in the offing. Aside from a slight cold, Claude looked quite well in spite of his many official sojourns and recent hectic meetings with adamant government agencies.

We are in receipt of the terms of settlement of the book and job contract recently conciliated by President Baker and the scale committee of New York Typographical Union No. 6. Day shift is \$1.56 per hour, \$12.48 per day, \$62.50 per week; night shift



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\$16.75 per hour, \$13.38 per night, \$66.90 per week; lobster shift \$19.14 per hour, \$13.38 per shift, \$66.90 per week. Machinists, 1 to 4 machines, \$1.56 per hour, 5 to 8 machines, \$1.60 per hour; 13 or more machines, \$1.70 per hour. Machinists working nights receive \$4.50 per week in addition to above rates. The vacation-with-pay clause is somewhat similar to that of No. 21 in so far as collections by the chairman for holding in escrow by the secretary of the union are concerned. The scale is retroactive to December 19, 1943, effective March 19, 1944, and runs to June 18, 1945, if opened for wage adjustment, or until the same date in 1946 if no changes are desired by either party. The scale was adopted in referendum by a vote of 4917 to 611.

Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Mable A. Skinner

S.F.W.A. held its regular monthly business meeting last Tuesday. The membership voted not to send a delegate to the international convention.

Plans for the Charter Day party, June 27, were left in the hands of the entertainment committee, after it was voted that we have an orchestra.

The sunshine committee reported that Mrs. Belle Smoots is ill. Mrs. E. F. Coleman is confined to her home, and her daughter, Mary Lorraine, is still in the hospital. We wish all of the sick a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bailey gave a farewell dinner to Mrs. Bailey's sister, Mrs. S. Michaels, who is leaving for New York to visit another sister, Mrs. M. Tienken. Guests were Mr. and Mrs. Sol Michaels, Mr. and Mrs. Frediani and son Robert, and Miss Beverly Bailey.

Apologies to Don Brill for calling him "Ora."

Golf News — By Fred N. Leach

At the meeting of the board of directors, Monday night, the following changes in handicap were made by the handicap committee: Frank Forst 3, Iusi 10, Charlie Forst 10, Cameron 11, Vic Lansberry 13, White 13, Bauer 12, Percy Crebassa 15, Dye 15, Stright 16, Larry Gallick 16, Barlesi 16, Watson 17, Blackford 18, Kimbrough 19, Cantor 20, Schmieder 20, Brewster 22, Valiant 23, Conaway 23, Apte 23, Frank Smith 23, Leach 23, Gallagher 26, Tappendorff 25, Robert Smith 30, Browne 31, Foley 31, Teel 32, Uilo 34, Ferroggiaro 34, "Bud" Stuck 34, Linkous 20.

The handicap committee, in offering these revisions, requests that the membership be informed that these changes were made after averaging all scores received from all tournaments since the "Annual" last August. It is intended to revise all handicaps twice each year—and all revisions will be based on tournament scores.

A change also was made in the classification of flights. The championship flight will be composed of players handicapped from 0 to 16 inclusive. Class "A" from 17 to 23, and Class "B" from 24 to 34. The maximum handicap has been increased to 34, which is the practice in all other golf clubs.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—Millbrae is all set for the opening round of the match play tournament. However, if you are not entered in the match play, don't stay away—there will be the regular 18 holes at medal, a hole-in-one contest, and a guest flight. Bring two old "rocks" for that "old ball" sweepstakes. A buffet lunch will be available at reasonable prices. . . . Tee time is 10:30 sharp, and inasmuch as the match play means matching definite players, your arriving late will throw the tee arrangements all out of time. Get there before 10:30. . . . We hear that Dick Hughes, who used to be a regular guest player before the war, is doing right well as a fighter pilot over in the European area. Dick is a lieutenant and is flying a Mustang fighter, and was recently awarded the Silver Star with three oak leaf clusters for gallantry in action. . . . Also heard from another former regular guest player, Sgt. Hal Jordan. He is on a Fortress, is finished with his overseas training, and is ready to go into the "Big league" as he expresses it. He sends his best to all.

Women now constitute 42.7 per cent of the total civilian workers of the Army Service Forces, the War Department reports. More than 358,000 civilian women in the A.S.F. are doing work which, but for them, would require withdrawal of large numbers of men from active military duty.



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Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
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Office:
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Australia's Prime Minister Here

Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia, who heads the Labor Government now in power in that commonwealth, arrived in San Francisco last Wednesday, accompanied by his wife, together with a large secretarial staff and other officials. He is en route to London for a conference. Before leaving this country, he will meet with President Roosevelt.

At a press conference here he stated: "Labor in Australia has made very many sacrifices for the conduct of the war. To them, nothing is worse than defeat in war, and they have cheerfully accepted such sacrifices as they were called upon to make."

In reply to questions regarding the report on release of several thousand Australians from the armed service, which subject had caused some unfavorable comment in the United States before all the facts were learned, the Prime Minister took occasion to again explain that his country's army is not being reduced in combat strength, and that what is being done is with the approval of the commanders. He declared that a re-allocation of manpower has become necessary, as food is getting scarce. As the proportion of American forces is increased at greater distances, it becomes desirable for re-allocation of forces to serve them," he said. In reply to a direct question, he stated that Australian troops would be provided to fight the continuing battle against Japan.

LECTURE ON GERMANY

Gerhart H. Seger, former member of the German Reichstag, author, editor and lecturer, and now an American citizen, will give an address on the subject "Germany—To Be or Not To Be" in the auditorium of the Y.M.C.A., 620 Sutter street tonight (Friday) at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the International Center and related organizations. Admission is free.

New Location for Labor Bureau

The National Labor Bureau (Pacific Coast Labor Bureau) is making its fourth major move since its establishment in San Francisco by its director, H. P. Melnikow, some twenty-four years ago. During the week ending April 29 the Bureau will move from its present offices, at 709 Mission street, to a more modern and efficient headquarters on the sixth floor of the Maskey Building, at 46 Kearny street.

Since the earliest beginnings of the Bureau, it has provided economic counsel to labor organizations in negotiations, arbitrations and other phases of collective bargaining, as well as providing accounting and auditing facilities to unions.

While San Francisco remains the headquarters of the National Labor Bureau, and the new location at 46 Kearny street will be the head office, the Bureau also maintains offices in Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, British Columbia, Chicago and Washington, D. C.

Henry Melnikow announces that the Bureau's many friends, and all interested representatives of organized labor in the Bay area, are invited to inspect the new headquarters.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

April union meeting of Mailers' Union No. 18 was held last Sunday. Following is result of election for local officers and delegates: President—LeRoy F. Bennetts (incumbent), 29; Duncan C. Ross, 31. Sergeant-at-Arms—F. Lavery (incumbent), 33; C. Thomas, 27. Auditing Committee (three to be elected)—H. Hudelson, 44; H. Langton, 49; L. Lavery, 36; B. Chedester, 37 (run-off between Lavery and Chedester at May union meeting). On motion the secretary treasurer cast the ballot for uncontested offices.

Ernest Langton, father of Howard Langton, both of the Examiner chapel, has seven grandsons in military service—one stationed in India; one in Africa; another in Honolulu; also Ronald, Pfc., son of Howard Langton, in the South Seas. Whereabouts of the other three grandsons has not as yet been learned. The Langton families probably exceed those of other families of local printing trades in number of near relatives in military service at the present time.

President LeRoy F. Bennetts and Secretary-Treasurer Bailey will represent Mailers' Union No. 18 at the meeting of the California Printing Trades Conference to be held at Modesto on April 29 and 30. From advance reports received by officers of the union, the Modesto meeting promises to be one of the most important yet held by that body.

Minneapolis Mailers' Union indorsements: Randolph 43; Baker 19 (complete reversal from 1942). New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Kansas City mailer unions did not indorse.

Charters of mailer unions suspended from I.T.U. for non-payment of dues: Nashville, Macon, Birmingham, Springfield (Ohio), and Akron.

Harry J. Hagar of Seattle Mailers' Union was a visitor at the April union meeting.

The ubiquitous, self-seeking mailer politicians of the M.T.D.U. and "Mailers' International Union" seek to capitalize on monies mailers have paid into the I.T.U., and benefits in dollars and cents received, viz.: From May 1942, to May 1943, mailer receipts amounted to \$357,461.75; benefits paid to local mailer unions, \$81,975.00; leaving a balance of \$275,486.75 in I.T.U. treasury. The argument of professional mailer politicians is a fallacious one; for the reason, if mailer or printer members drew exorbitant sums of money or anything in comparison to the amounts they have paid into the I.T.U. there would be but one result—no I.T.U.

A pertinent question, however, remains unanswered. And that is, what have working mailers of the M.T.D.U. received from dues paid into that organization, and, incidentally, from the \$3000, \$5000 and \$100,000 alleged "defense" funds paid into the M.T.D.U.? These politicians have ducked that question. Why? Well, no official itemized statement ever has been published by secretary-treasurers of the M.T.D.U. concerning the expenditures of those funds. Still, there are working mailers who continue paying dues to the M.T.D.U. Why? It's simply an "old Spanish custom"—probably. It is to laugh—really!

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S. F. Labor Council

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Headquarters Phone Market 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, April 14, 1944.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Approval of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Construction and General Laborers No. 261—Arthur Gullickson vice Charles A. Johnson. American Guild of Variety Artists—Max J. West vice Arthur Ward. Printing Pressmen No. 24—Arthur Sanford, Paul Van Zandt, Joseph Crimm, Stephen P. Kane, Loel C. Cook, Robert Reynolds, Henry Mathey.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, April 14.) The committee was present at 7:30 p. m. but no applicants appeared, therefore no meeting was held.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council dated April 6, 1944. Laborites, Inc., 2915 Sixteenth street, San Francisco, extending an invitation to the formal opening of their club rooms, April 15, at 3 p. m. The following acknowledged receipt of our letter and resolution with reference to the bracket system in wage stabilization: Fred M. Vinson, director, Office of Economic Stabilization; William Green, president, A.F.L. Daniel V. Flanagan, western representative, A.F.L., stating progress of A.F.L. organizing campaign among clerical employees in shipyards in San Francisco and Marin county; also inclosing financial statement. Fish Cannery Workers No. 21365, stating that their local has been amalgamated with the Fish Cannery Workers' Union of the Pacific, Richmond. Nickey Blue, Islam Shrine circus committee, inclosing copy of letter sent us on April 7 regarding the Shrine circus. The following unions acknowledged receipt of our letter asking their members not to sign the petition for the so-called "Right of Employment": Musicians No. 6, Technical Engineers No. 89, S. F. Chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., inclosing financial statement. Blindcraft, thanking the Council for its donation. Bevin Austin, campaign director, American National Red Cross, acknowledging receipt of our check covering contributions. Weekly News Letters of the California State Federation of Labor, dated April 5 and 12.

From William Green, president, A.F.L., asking that we write to our senators at once asking for action on S. 1823 before the end of May, so as to give time for similar action in the House; this bill would improve our chances to have a job when this war is ended; motion to indorse; carried.

Bills were presented, approved by the trustees and ordered paid.

Donations: To American Red Cross—Waitresses No. 48, \$500; Photo Engravers No. 8, \$50; Laundry and Cleaning Drivers No. 256, \$944.50; Automotive Machinists No. 1305, \$50; Watchmakers No. 101, \$50; Jewelers No. 36, \$10; Office Employees No.

21320, \$141; Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, \$201.34; Street Carmen, Division 1004, \$1370; Upholsterers No. 28, \$362. To San Francisco War Chest—Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, \$402.66; Cap Makers No. 9, \$27.50; Theatrical Employees No. B-18, \$50; Cooks No. 44, \$1022.50 (this makes a total of \$3490.56 so far and there are still eight more installments to come).

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: Seven recommendations regarding the Price Control Act, which expires June 30, and signed by Boris Shiskin, J. Raymond Walsh and Julius G. Luhrs.

Referred to the Food Committee (with a copy to the Metal Trades Council): Communication from William Green, president, A.F.L., stating that a definite procedure has been worked out regarding in-plant food service problems and suggesting that we write Mr. Joseph Keenan, vice-chairman, in charge of labor production division, War Production Board, Washington 25, D. C.

Request Complied With: Edgar E. Reite, quartermaster, Howard C. Sperry Post No. 3570, Veterans of Foreign Wars, asking permission to send speakers to our affiliated locals, and invite their eligible members to join this all-union post; motion to comply with the request; carried.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, requesting that "Mankind United," now named "Christ's Church of the Golden Rule," be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list. Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 24, submitting new proposed retail bakery, chain store bakery and girls' auxiliary workers' agreements for the Council's approval. Beauticians No. 12, requesting that the Helen Baker Beauty Salon, 5633 Geary street, be placed on the Council's "We Don't Patronize" list. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, presenting a resolution for the Council to consider and adopt. Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410, asking strike sanction against the Pioneer Army and Navy Store, 1133 Market street, operated by Holtz Bros.

Referred to the Law and Legislative Committee: Communication from Waitresses' Union No. 48, requesting that steps be taken to propose legislation necessary to increase the number of committee members on the Board of Representation of the Juvenile Court so that labor may be represented on this board.

It was announced that there will be a joint meeting of the law and legislative committees of the San Francisco Labor Council and the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council on Tuesday evening, April 18, at 7:30, for the purpose of studying the proposed charter amendments and making recommendations on the same to the two respective councils.

Brother George Johns asked the organizations to make a report as soon as possible of any money they have collected, and forward same to the Red Cross.

Reports of Unions—San Francisco Federation of Teachers No. 61—asked the assistance of the Council in their negotiations with the San Francisco Board of Education; have a meeting on April 25, and would like the president to appoint representatives of the Labor Council to speak before the board in their interest. Post Office Clerks No. 2—Thank the Council for assisting in having a ship named after their late secretary-treasurer, Thomas Flaherty. Hotel Service Workers No. 283—Reported the War Labor Board has ratified a suggested increase in wages; wish to thank Brother Phillips and the other members of the board for their assistance; 45 cents a day increase was granted to their members.

New Business—Motion that the chair appoint the proper representatives to represent the San Francisco Federation of Teachers No. 61 at their meeting with the Board of Education on April 25; motion carried and the chair will appoint the proper committee.

Receipts, \$5072.70; disbursements, \$1327.59.

Meeting adjourned at 9:10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Veteran Union Member Attends Local Meetings

In attendance at the meeting of Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union last Sunday was Fred Ewald, veteran, and well known for his past activities in the local labor movement. His attendance at the regular monthly meeting of his local indicates that his interest has not waned. He received a warm greeting from old friends encountered at the Labor Temple.

Now retired from the trade at which he was employed for sixty-two years, Fred makes known that he is ten years beyond the "three score and ten," but his own announcement was the principal evidence upon which his acquaintances relied as to the fact, his general appearance, and maintenance of a jolly nature and disposition, offering no corroboration.

For many years he was an employee of the Chronicle stereotyping room, and was skilled in his craft. His numerous activities in the interests of his own organization, where he was a recognized leader and always-sought counsellor, did not preclude his taking part in every movement inaugurated to advance the interests of the workers in general. His fund of information on the printing crafts in San Francisco—scale controversies, internal union matters, and campaigns, and personalities who have appeared upon the scene in the last half century—would, if reduced to writing, make a valuable contribution to historical events. His years of service as a delegate to the Allied Printing Trades Council, the Labor Council, and numerous annual conventions of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' International Union evidence the confidence held by the membership of his local union in his faithfulness and attendance to duties entrusted to his judgment.

In his early youth Fred's parents had decided upon a college education for him, but he had different ideas, the principal one of which was the determination to "go to work." And by his own resourcefulness and persistence he secured his first "position." He relates, with much amusement to listeners, his experiences and duties in connection with this first experience as a member of the "working class."

Many more birthdays to this pioneer is the wish of numerous friends.

War Chest Radio Series

In a 13-week series of dramatic programs, the War Chests of the San Francisco Bay area are presenting "War Town," on KGO each Sunday afternoon from 4:30 to 4:45 o'clock. The series opened last Sunday, and will deal with war relief and with social service problems and solutions.

Henry Heidelberg Ill

The condition of Deputy City Attorney Henry Heidelberg, undergoing treatment at St. Mary's hospital for a heart ailment, was described as "serious" early this week by his physician, Dr. V. H. Mitchell. The many friends and acquaintances of "Henry" in the labor movement learn of the report with sincere regret. For many years he was a delegate to the Labor Council from the Typographical Union and as a member of the Council's law and legislative committee rendered highly valued service. All look forward with hope for his recovery.

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C.I.O. 'Request' Withdrawn —An Effective 'Showdown'

By PHILIP PEARL, in A.F.L. News Service

Phil Murray's announcement that the C.I.O. had withdrawn its request for equal representation with the A.F.L. at the forthcoming I.L.O. conference in order to "save the President from embarrassment" is a thinly disguised attempt to gain glory from defeat.

Who put the President in an embarrassing position in the first place by demanding such representation? None other than Brother Murray. By withdrawing that demand now he is doing no favors to anyone. He is merely confessing his original guilt.

The whole controversy over labor representation at the I.L.O. conference may appear to be merely a petty squabble to outsiders unfamiliar with the labor movement, but it involves serious and fundamental issues.

Nursing Bottle Indispensable

As a labor organization, the C.I.O. is such a weak reed that it requires continual shots-in-the-arm in the form of "recognition" by the Government in order to support its prestige and in order to maintain the fiction that it constitutes an equal and collateral branch of the labor movement.

Such recognition as it has been able to obtain from time to time serves only to cement the split in the labor movement and to postpone eventual unification of organized labor.

The C.I.O. has never been able to stand on its own feet. In the beginning it was subsidized by the treasury of the United Mine Workers' Union. And from the beginning it has received active and vital assistance from various government agencies in organization and other matters. Without such assistance, it never would have been able to survive.

A Delicate Matter

Why government agencies have gone out of their way consistently to help the C.I.O. is a matter so delicate that even our intrepid typewriter hesitates to explore it.

There have been whispers to the effect that the acknowledged political partisanship of the C.I.O. appealed to the political ambitions of certain officeholders.

There have even been rumors of an affinity of purpose and objective between pinkish government officials and some of the more deeply earned leaders of C.I.O. unions. Such rumors were partly confirmed by the fact that several government officials, after being ousted because of their extreme political views, quickly found a haven and a job in the C.I.O. organization.

Called for Showdown

Regardless of such speculations, the point we wish to make is that in the I.L.O. case the American Federation of Labor finally called for a showdown. If the Administration was going to persist in showing favoritism to the C.I.O., we wanted to know it definitely. If the powers-that-be were determined to administer first aid to the C.I.O. whenever it showed signs of weakening, we felt that fact should be clear. If there existed a deliberate intention to block the return of non-affiliated unions to the A.F.L. and to obstruct the inevitable progress of labor unity, it should be brought out into the open.

Well, the showdown came. The C.I.O. backed

down. Its pretensions to equality were kicked out the window.

Naturally, the C.I.O. apologists are squawking about the outcome. We appreciate how they feel. So when they start throwing insults like "brainless bluster, pigheadedness, dog-in-the-manger policy," etc., we charitably limit our response to the well known Bronx cheer.

But we confess to being somewhat disturbed by the tendency of some so-called liberals to take this sort of mud-slinging seriously.

No matter how clear, consistent and forthright the policies of the American Federation of Labor may be, the Communist braintrusters in the C.I.O. and their brothers in intellectual pansyism on the *Daily Worker* find no difficulty in distorting and misinterpreting them.

"Trained in a School"

That's no trick at all for these boys, for they have been trained in a school of mental prestidigitation which can denounce the war one day as a sordid imperialistic struggle and embrace the cause of the United Nations the next day as a holy crusade for freedom.

With the same magic, the C.I.O. Communists manage to slap the polltaxers in the South with one hand and grasp the paw of Frank Hague with the other.

Caught right in the midst of villifying the Badoglio regime in Italy by Stalin's sudden recognition of that regime, the C.I.O. Communists, with reptilian ease, squirmed out of the hole and found complete justification for Soviet Russia's action.

How such completely unprincipled and thoroughly hypocritical puppets of Moscow can ever hope to turn the workers of this country against the American Federation of Labor is beyond us.

CHILDREN'S ART CLASSES

The Palace of the Legion of Honor announces art classes, pertaining to creative work in drawing and painting, for children from 5 to 12 years of age, every Saturday morning from 10:30 to 11:45 o'clock. For information, call Educational Department, Bayview 5610.

Have you made a blood donation to the Blood Bank?

Support for Price Control Urged by Labor Groups

The A.F.L., Railway Labor Executives' Association (of the Brotherhoods) and C.I.O. in a joint statement called on Congress, last Wednesday, to continue "without weakening amendments" the federal system on price controls.

In the statement the organizations declared:

"A restoration of the relationships between prices and wages which existed September 15, 1942, is absolutely essential to make the law work equitably and build the morale of American workers to the highest degree of efficiency."

The complete statement was read to the Senate banking committee by President Green of the American Federation of Labor (who also made a separate presentation), and was quoted from in the press dispatches as follows:

"The American people expect the Congress to pass the price control bill intact, with adequate funds for enforcement. Nobody in this country dares to tell the people openly that he proposes to wreck price control."

"But today there are before this committee and the House committee many weakening amendments, which, if passed, will do just that. The authors of those amendments are not willing to admit the true purpose and effect of their proposals. Organized labor, like all other groups representing the people, repudiate all of these attempts to scuttle the price control act and insist that Congress stand firm on continuation of the present legislation."

ON CHILDREN'S COMMISSION

Boris Shishkin, American Federation of Labor director of research, has been elected second vice-president of the Commission on Children in War-time, sponsored by the U. S. Department of Labor.

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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 532 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.

Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.)

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattem, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.

Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Sherwin-William Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.

Time and *Life* (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

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Application of Federal Law To Union Political Activity

In view of the approaching elections, in which labor has perhaps a larger stake than ever before, and in which certain limitations on the political activity of unions will operate for the first time since the enactment last summer of the Smith-Connally Act, the California State Federation of Labor has set forth, for the benefit of its affiliates, just what the "War Labor Disputes Act" provides and just what its prohibitions actually mean. Reproduced from the Federation's news bulletin is the following in reference to the subject:

Section 9 of the War Labor Disputes Act, commonly known as the Smith-Connally Act, provides as follows:

"It is unlawful for *** any labor organization to make a contribution in connection with any election at which Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors or a Senator or Representative, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to Congress are to be voted for, or for any candidate, political committee, or other person to accept or receive any contribution prohibited by this section."

A union violating the above provisions may be fined not more than \$5000; officers of unions may be fined not more than \$1000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both. There is no restriction against the expenditure of his own money by any member or officer of a union.

Violations Interpreted

It would be a violation of the Act for a union to make any contribution to any candidate running for any of the offices mentioned in the Act, or to any committee acting for, on behalf or in the interest of such candidate. The above provisions are not applicable, however, to a state or local election or to any contribution which a union might see fit to make to a candidate running for an office other than those specified in Section 9, even though such other offices are voted upon at an election where the federal offices mentioned in Section 9 are filled.

"Contribution" has been defined in the Federal Corrupt Practices Act as follows:

"The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance or deposit, of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise or agreement whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution." (Title II, Chapter 8, Section 241 (d) U.S.C.A.).

For Advancing Union Objectives

The provisions contained in Section 9 of the War Labor Disputes Act against making of political contributions do not restrict a union in its right to spend money for the purpose of advancing its own legitimate objectives and the welfare of its own members by espousing the cause of candidates running for any of the offices mentioned in Section 9. Such expenditure, however, must be without any agreement or arrangement with any candidate or committee, acting for, on behalf or in the interest of such candidate. Accordingly, a union may indorse candidates and explain to its members and the general public at large its reasons for backing a candidate.

Forming of Associations

Since a union may spend its own money, it follows logically that groups of unions may form associations, committees, or federations for the purpose of more effectively advancing the general interest of their membership, and such committees may likewise spend their own monies in the same manner as individual unions. Such association, federation or committee, however, should not be organized for the

purpose of advancing the candidacy of one or more candidates, but rather for the purpose of promoting the broad aims of labor and to enable such organizations to more effectively promote the general interests and welfare of their membership. Such activities would merely be the exercise by the union and its members of their constitutional right of free speech, free press and free assembly.

DIAL PHONING FOR BLIND

Presentation of a telephone dial with Braille markings involving the letters of the alphabet and numerals especially mounted for the use of those in the armed forces who have become sightless through war action was made by Lyle M. Brown, division manager of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, to Brig. Gen. Frank W. Weed, commanding officer of Letterman General hospital. The dial is mounted on a suitable encasement with the Braille alphabet and markings for numerals from 1 to 10 and is designed for training purposes to make interesting and easy the memorizing of the numerals and letters, enabling the men to place their own calls.

Strengthen N. Y. Compensation Law

Governor Dewey signed eighteen amendments to the workmen's compensation law which, he said, represent "a renewal of the guarantee of the security" provided by the law for injured workers.

The bills resulted from the fourteen-month Moreland Act investigation of administration of the law. They include measures increasing benefits, speeding up awards and curbing kickbacks and other abuses disclosed by the investigation.

One of the new laws increases minimum compensation, for those receiving at least \$12 weekly, from \$8 to \$12 per week, and for those receiving less than \$12 a week to the full amount of their pay. It also increases maximum compensation, as a war emergency measure, from \$25 to \$28 weekly.

Red Cross War Fund Drive Still Strives to Attain Goal

The Red Cross War Fund campaign will continue through April until the fund has been over-subscribed, Leon Fraser, national campaign chairman, announces.

"On March 31," Fraser said, "incomplete returns from our chapters show we had raised approximately \$168,000,000 toward our minimum national goal of \$200,000,000. Of our 3755 chapters about 40 per cent have reached or exceeded their goals. The remainder have not yet finished their campaigns and will continue until they reach their quotas. This is indispensable if we are to carry on Red Cross work for our fighting men. Last year we reached the minimum objective of \$125,000,000 in forty-three days. This year in spite of the larger national quota we expect to achieve our minimum goal at an early date."

A Sordid Picture of the "Solid (Poll Tax) South"

The Southern worker isn't getting enough money these days to live decently. This is what George Googe, Southern representative of the A.F.L., told the W.L.B. panel hearing evidence on the Federation's petition for revision of the Little Steel formula.

Googe showed, through reports on increased living costs from A.F.L. representatives, that in the South the Bureau of Labor Statistics' findings of a 23½ per cent rise in the cost of living is totally out of line.

"The South has a 26 per cent lower wage scale than the remainder of the country," Googe said, "yet the percentage of increase in the cost of living is higher in the South than in other sections.

"A worker can't afford to get sick, because the young doctor who used to charge \$2 for a call is now in the Army and the older doctor back home charges \$5, while the doctor who used to charge \$3 now charges \$10.

He charged that the Little Steel formula has been "grossly inequitable" to workers in the South because it does not take into consideration the lower wages prevailing in the South when the formula was established. The formula had the effect of freezing Southern wages at sub-normal levels.

Googe cited, as examples, construction workers who are paid 49 to 52 cents an hour as against 90 cents to \$1.03 in other parts of the country; stenographers in New Orleans hotels receiving 45 cents an hour, and hotel mail clerks \$11.63 per week (a real wage of \$8.64).

RAISE LOGGERS' RATIONS

The Office of Price Administration has made public provisions to give loggers increased food rations as the first step in a program to meet the food needs of men working in heavy industries. Under the new order, effective April 20, logging camps which feed workers who live and eat on the premises will get 159 meats and fats points and 8 pounds of sugar for each man per month. Establishments feeding non-resident loggers who take only part of their meals there may receive 94 points and 6 pounds of sugar per month for each man. These non-resident workers will be permitted regular civilian rations of 65 meat points and 2 pounds of sugar per month in addition.

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